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Statistics of Lewiston &
Auburn manufacturers, 1872

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STATISTICS
OF
LEWISTON AND AUBURN
MANUFACTURES.

JANUARY, 1872.

With a Compendium of Information respecting the Two Cities.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

N. DINGLEY, JR., & CO., PUBLISHERS,
Lewiston Journal Office, Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.
1872.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LEWISTON.

THE territory now embraced in the corporate limits of the city of Lewiston, was a part of what was known as the Pejepscot claim, held by virtue of an Indian deed, called the *Worumbo* deed.

In the early part of 1770, Paul Hildreth, originally from Dracut, Massachusetts, came with his family from New Gloucester, and built a cabin on the east bank of the river, a little below where the old two-story Read house now stands, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Androscoggin River. Hildreth was the first white settler in what is now called Lewiston. In the fall of the same year (1770), Lawrence Jackson Harris came from Dracut, Mass., and put up the frame of a saw mill for Messrs. Little & Bagley, the land proprietors under the Pejepscot purchase. The mill was built on the lower part of the falls, near where the grist mill building now stands. There was no dam built across the river, but the water to run the mill was taken from the falls by a sort of side dam or sluiceway. Several wooden dams have since been built across the stream and as often been carried away by freshets. The present permanent granite dam will, without the least doubt, bid defiance to ice and flood, and nothing short of an earthquake can start it from the primitive rock to which it is securely fastened. Some time during the year 1770, Hildreth's cabin was burned, and he returned with his family to New Gloucester; but in the spring of 1771 he, with Mr. David Pettengill, came back to Lewiston, and they both built log cabins near where Hildreth first settled. This year (1770), Lawrence J. Harris brought his family here, and also men to finish the saw mill, the frame of which had been put up the previous year. The mill was put in operation the same season, and sawed boards for the use of the settlers. Previous to this there were no boards nor mills nearer than North Yarmouth or New Gloucester, and no cleared roads to either place.

The route by which Mr. Harris came from Dracut to Lewiston, was by batteaux down the Merrimac River to Portsmouth, N. H., thence by vessel to Freeport, thence by spotted trees from Freeport to South West Bend (as best he could, hauling his boats which he had built at Dracut), thence up the Androscoggin River to Lewiston Falls.

By this route and in this manner he brought his household goods and family to Lewiston, spending with them their first night in Lewiston beneath the spreading branches of a large oak tree which stood by the road in front of where the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Co.'s Office is now located. Mr. Harris was the grandfather of our venerable friend and esteemed fellow citizen, Colonel William Garcelon, to whom we are mainly indebted for these incidents of our early history. In 1773, Amos Davis, assisted by David Purinton, surveyed a part of the plantation, and run out the lots around the falls for the proprietors, Little & Bagley. It was found that the lot on which Hildreth had located was lot No. 52, and Pettengill's lot No. 19; Mr. Harris's lot was not numbered, but laid down as the mill lot, extending from the Hildreth lot, No. 52, up river by the Continental Mills, along the bank of the river, around and above the Falls, to the corner of lot No.

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70 (afterwards called the Col. John Nash lot, near the new Steam Mill), thence southeast, on line of lot No. 71 to lot No. 53 (Amos Davis's lot), now College street, thence southwest on lot lines of said lots 53 and 52, to the Androscoggin River, nearly three hundred rods.

This lot was held and owned by L. J. Harris until his death, in 1784. In the settlement of the estate, the mill privilege, and about fifteen acres of the land around the falls was sold back to Josiah Little of Newbury. Abner Harris, son of Lawrence J., inherited his father's estate and continued to own the remainder of the farm at the falls, as well as lot No. 54 (the Haley Farm) until 1810, when he sold both lots to Dan and Lemuel Read for \$3500, and afterwards removed with his family to Ohio.

The Harris property was afterwards purchased of the Reads by Col. Josiah Little, who lost one of his arms while blasting rocks on the rapids, near the Catholic cemetery. The object of the blasting was to improve the *navigation* of the Androscoggin River, so as to run rafts of lumber more safely over said rapids. Think of this, and the trip of Lawrence J. Harris from Dracut to Lewiston in 1770, ye who in 1872 complain of a ten minutes delay of an express train from Lewiston to Lowell!

The most of this Harris property, which embraces the larger portion of the mill sites in Lewiston, remained in the possession of the Little family, until about the year 1836, when the proprietors of the water power (mainly the Little heirs) obtained an act of incorporation for the Great Androscoggin Mill-Dam, Locks and Canal Co. This company did not make many improvements, and in 1847 sold out to the Lewiston Water-Power Co., who subsequently sold their interest to the Franklin Co., who now own and control the water power of the Androscoggin River at Lewiston. The first saw mill was burnt about the year 1784, but was soon afterwards rebuilt by Mr. Little. The second and third mills were also burned, apparently by the torch of the incendiary.

In a letter to Amos Davis, written in March, 1815, Mr. Little writes thus:—

“My son Michael writes that the people of Lewiston and Minot are desirous to have a grist mill and saw mill built this season on the falls, and that the people would get in the timber that will be suitable for them, provided I will consent to put them up this season. If the people think the mills will be safe from the base incendiary, who has no more regard for one man than another, I will, with the assistance of the people, make one more trial to rebuild them. But I should like to have the timber cut on the old of the moon, that if it should be preserved from fire it might be the more durable.”

A grist mill and a saw mill were afterwards built and did good service until comparatively a late period. Edward Little, Esq., who lived and died in Danville, was the son of Josiah Little of Newbury, and inherited most of his father's property about Lewiston.

Previous to 1845, the manufacture of cotton yarn was begun on a small scale in a little wooden building near the grist mill. Subsequently a few looms were introduced, and cotton cloths manufactured.

This was the first cotton mill in Lewiston. It was destroyed by fire, about the year 1848 or 1849.

The Messrs. Little in 1819 built a small mill where the old wooden woolen mill now stands, which was used for a carding and fulling mill. This building was also destroyed by fire in 1829. Previous to 1798, a saw mill was built at what is now called Barker's Mills, by either Mr. Jacob Barker, or his son Cyrus, who is still remembered by older citizens. A grist mill was afterwards erected by the Barkers.

LEWISTON CITY STATISTICS.

Incorporated the 95th town in the State, and as a city, March 15, 1861; organized as city March 16, 1863.

Population, Lewiston, in 1850, (when manufacturing operations were begun) 4,000; population in 1871, 15,000.

Valuation in 1850, \$625,596. Valuation in 1871, \$9,800,000.

Municipal election, the first Monday in March.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF LEWISTON, 1871-2.—Mayor, Alonzo Garcelon. Aldermen—Ward 1, John F. Putnam; Ward 2, Mandeville T. Ludden; Ward 3, David F. Noyes; Ward 4, Geo. A. Drew; Ward 5, David Cowan; Ward 6, Wm. S. Rogers; Ward 7, J. P. Gill. City Clerk, Edward P. Tobie. Common Council—Abial M. Jones, President; Ward No. 1, Alonzo D. Morton, Albert B. Furbish, Abial M. Jones; Ward No. 2, Albert E. Frost, Geo. A. Callahan, Benj. Litchfield; Ward No. 3, (Vacancy), Thomas Ward, E. B. Clark; Ward No. 4, Rufus Carr, John Riley, T. B. Rowell; Ward No. 5, Josiah G. Coburn, Cyrus Greely, Charles P. Wellman; Ward No. 6, Richard Skelton, David Phetteplace, B. A. Bailey, Ward No. 7, Wm. J. Rodick, William R. Wright, Geo. W. Crockett; Clerk of Common Council, Fred. B. Sands.

Number scholars in Lewiston, April, 1870, 4316, of which 2153 were of foreign parentage; No. registered at school, 2575, taught in 41 school rooms. Cost of schools in 1871, \$25,000.

LEWISTON MANUFACTURES.

LEWISTON FALLS MANUFACTURING CO.

Capital Stock, \$80,000.

John M. Frye, Agent. Samuel Pickard, Treasurer.

Incorporated in 1834. Commenced operations in 1834.

No. of Mills, 2.

No. of Dye Houses, 1.

No. of Picker Houses, 1.

Woolen Machinery, 6 sets.

Monthly Payroll, including all disbursements in Lewiston, \$4000.

No. of Females employed, 45.

No. of Males employed, 45.

Kinds of Goods manufactured: Meltons, Cassimeres and Repellents.

Annual production in yards, 230,000.

Power—2 wheels—75 horses power.

No. cords of Wood used annually, 600.

No. lbs. Wool used annually, 250,000.

Wool purchased about half in Maine.

Messrs. Pickard and Frye have sustained their present official connection with this mill from the start—37 years ago.

FRANKLIN CO.

Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.

N. W. Farwell, Agent. G. H. Pillsbury, Clerk. Wm. B. Wood, Treasurer; Lyman Nichols, Benj. E. Bates, John A. Blanchard, N. W. Farwell, A. E. Hildreth, Directors. Clarence A. Dorr and Wm. J. Burnham, Auditors.

Incorporated in 1847.

This Company owns the Water Power, Canals, and the adjoining land around the Falls on both sides of the river. They have leased to the Manufacturing Companies the water power to run their several mills. They also own the Grist Mill building, Lincoln Mill, Bleachery and the DeWitt House, besides several shops, and many other buildings. Also, several hundred acres of land in and around the more thickly settled portion of the city. The Lincoln Mill was built in 1845, the DeWitt House in 1852, and the Bleachery in 1860. The old "Water Power Company" was incorporated in 1849, and in 1850 manufacturing developments were first begun.

LINCOLN MILL.

E. S. Davis, Agent. (See officers of Franklin Company.)

Incorporated in 1846. Commenced manufacturing in 1846.

No. of Mills, 1.

No. of Spindles, 21,744.

Monthly Payroll and disbursements in Lewiston, \$12,500.

No. females employed, 233.

No. males employed, 124.
 Kind of Goods manufactured, 40-inch Sheeting.
 Annual production in yards, 3,000,000.
 No. tons coal used annually, 450.
 Extension of Mill completed in 1868, increasing spindles from 5472 to present number.
 Power—2 turbine wheels, 350 horses power.

BATES MANUFACTURING CO.

Capital Stock, \$1,500,000.

C. I. Barker, Agent and Clerk. Benj. E. Bates, Treasurer; A. E. Hildreth, Lyman Nichols, B. F. Nourse, Edward Atkinson, John A. Blanchard, N. W. Farwell, James W. Clark, Directors.

Incorporated in 1850. Commenced operations in 1852.

No. of Mills, 3—2 cotton and 1 woolen.

No. of Spindles, cotton, 45,720.

No. Sets Woolen Machinery, 8.

No. of Males employed in woolen mill, 75.

No. of Females employed in woolen mill, 50.

No. of Males employed in cotton mill, 500.

No. of Females employed in cotton mill, 750.

Monthly pay-roll, including all disbursements in Lewiston, \$60,000.

Kinds of goods made—*Cotton*: Sheetings, Satteen Jeans, Fancy Cords, Silesias, Marseilles Quilts, Crochet Quilts, Common Quilts, Gingham, Seersuckers and Cottonades.

Kinds of goods made—*Woolen*: Moscow Beavers, Repellents, Fancy Cass. and Slasher Cloths.

No. 1 Mill commenced manufacturing in 1850.

No. 2 Mill commenced manufacturing in 1854.

No. 3 Mill (Woolen) commenced manufacturing in 1865.

No. of tons coal used annually, 2,779.

No. of bales cotton used annually, 5,639.

No. of pounds wool used annually, 363,245.

Value of dyes used annually, \$51,639.99.

Kinds of dyes used—Copperas, Alum, Oil Vitriol, dye woods, &c.

No. of yards cotton goods made annually, 7,180,589.

No. yards woolen goods made annually, 118,925.

Power 6 turbines—1,200 horses power.

HILL MANUFACTURING CO.

Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.

J. G. Coburn, Agent. Fred. B. Sands, Clerk; F. L. Richardson, Treasurer; Homer Bartlett, Benj. E. Bates, N. D. Whitney, J. G. Abbott, Lyman Nichols, F. U. Tracy, F. L. Richardson, Directors.

Incorporated in 1850. Commenced operations in 1854.

Monthly Payroll, including all disbursements in Lewiston, \$28,000.

No. of Mills, 2.

No. of Spindles, 51,000.

No. of Females employed, 800.

No. of Males employed, 200.

No. yards Goods made annually, 7,400,000.

Kinds of Goods, Shirts and Sheetings.

Tons of coal consumed per annum, 600.

No. of water wheels and power, 4 wheels—800 horses power.

No. 1 Mill commenced manufacturing in 1854; No. 2 Mill in 1864.

CONTINENTAL MILLS.

Capital Stock, \$900,000.

E. S. Davis, Agent. R. C. Pennell, Clerk. William B. Wood, Treasurer; Lyman Nichols, B. E. Bates, N. W. Farwell, J. A. Blanchard, B. F. Nourse, Uriel Crocker, Directors; Clarence A. Dorr, Geo. H. Pillsbury, Auditors.

Incorporated in 1866. Commenced manufacturing in 1866.

No. of Mills, 1.

No. of Spindles, 27,360.

Monthly Payroll and disbursements in Lewiston, \$15,000.

No. females employed, 340.

No. males employed, 160.

Kinds of Goods manufactured: Brown Sheetings, 36 and 40-inch, and three cards on batting.

Annual production in yards, 5,522,206.

Annual production, batting, 75,000 lbs.

Power—3 turbine wheels, 440 horses power.

Annual consumption coal, 500 tons.

The Continental was originally the Porter Mill which began operations in 1853.

It is contemplated to carry up the capacity of the Continental to 62,000 spindles, the next season—more than doubling its present capacity.

LEWISTON MILLS.

Capital Stock, \$500,000.

F. O. Sands, Agent. George C. Richardson, George K. Guild, George L. Ward, Directors; Geo. L. Ward, Treasurer.

Incorporated in 1853. Commenced manufacturing in 1861.

No. of Mills, 2.

No. of Spindles, 25,000.

Monthly Payroll and disbursements in Lewiston, \$28,060.

No. of females employed, 552.

No. of males employed, 253.

Kinds of Goods manufactured: Tickings, denims, stripes, gingham, cottonades, osnaburgs (the latter, coarse, white goods, sold South and in Cuba), cotton and jute bags, jute twine, batting, and a large variety of cottonades.

The following is the annual production: 60,000 lbs. of batting, 10,400 lbs. of carpet-warp, 277,986 lbs. jute twine; cotton bags, 633,872 (1 lb. to each bag); jute bags, 329,868 (400,290 lbs.); cassimeres, denims, ticks, stripes, osnaburgs, 3,243,488 yards (1,395,398 lbs.).

No. tons coal consumed annually, 1,200.

Power—3 turbine wheels—450 horses power.

Commenced operations, No. 1 Mill, 1861; No. 2 Mill in 1866.

No. lbs. goods dyed yearly, 600,000.

Value of dyes used yearly, \$30,800.

Pounds starch used yearly, 50,000.

Casks lime used yearly, 600.

The following drugs and dyes are used: Logwood, gambia, cutch, catechu, indigo, prussiate of potash, tumeric, bi-chromate of potash, fustic, sugar of lead, annatto, red spirits, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, sumac, copperas, hypernic, pearl ash, quercitron bark, chloride of lime, alum, sal soda, tin crystals, soda ash, olive oil. A few of the new anilines are being used.

ANDROSCOGGIN MILLS.

Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.

J. W. Danielson, Agent and Clerk. B. E. Bates, Treasurer; B. E. Bates, Theophilus W. Walker, Lyman Nichols, Peter T. Homer, John A. Blanchard, Jas. M. Beebe, Directors; C. A. Dorr and Thos. Minns, Auditors.

Incorporated 1860. Commenced manufacturing in 1861.

Average Monthly Payroll and disbursements in Lewiston, \$42,833.97.

No. female hands employed, 628.

No. male hands employed, 301.

No. Spindles, 48,344 or equal to 50,000 for fine work.

Kinds Goods manufactured, sheetings, shirtings, Jeans and bags.

No. 1 Mill, commenced manufacturing in 1861.

No. 2 Mill, commenced manufacturing in 1867.

Annual production cloth 5,841,000 yards; 1,790,642 lbs.

Annual production bags, 1,750,652, weighing 1 lb. each.

Tons coal used, 829.

Tons starch used, 49 1-2.

A new Mill of 12,000 Spindles is to be built the ensuing season, on the Androscoggin Corporation.

Power—6 turbines, 900 horses power.

LEWISTON BLEACHERY.

J. Dempsey, Agent.

Commenced operations in 1860.

No. ladies employed, 13.

No. men employed, 127.

No. buildings, 1.

Monthly Payroll and disbursements in Lewiston, \$12,000.

Capacity, 12 tons of goods per day (colored and white).

Total annual value of goods, bleached, \$5,500,000.

Annual consumption coal, 2000 tons.

No. Boilers used—six.

Attached to the Bleachery is a Box Factory, making 60 boxes daily and consuming annually one million feet spruce lumber.

The erection of a building, the next season, is contemplated, 150x60 feet, 2 stories high with French roof, and a French roof is to be placed over the ell part of the Bleachery. These improvements will carry up the daily capacity of the Bleachery to 20 tons.

Annual consumption lime, 1200 bbls.

Annual consumption soda ash, 200,000 lbs.

Annual consumption bleaching Powders, 160,000 lbs.

Annual consumption Sulphuric Acid, 1800 carboys.

Annual consumption Potato Starch, 45 tons.

Annual consumption Corn Starch, 20 tons.

Annual consumption Flour, 200 bbls.

25 different drugs and dyes are used to the annual value of about \$10,000.

LEWISTON MACHINE CO.

Capital Stock, \$100,000.

J. G. Coburn, President; E. H. Cummings, Agent; J. W. Danielson, Treasurer and Clerk. J. G. Coburn, C. I. Barker, N. W. Far-

well, A. D. Lockwood, N. Dingley, jr., G. H. Pillsbury, B. E. Bates, E. S. Davis, S. W. Kilvert, Directors; G. H. Pillsbury and W. J. Burnham, Auditors.

Incorporated 1863.

Monthly Payroll and disbursements in Lewiston, \$9000.

No. hands employed, 175.

Kinds of Goods manufactured: Brass and iron castings of all kinds, cotton and woolen machinery, shafting, &c. This Company manufacture exclusively the celebrated Thomas loom for fancy goods.

Consume 500 tons coal annually. 235 tons of moulding sand (from Hudson river, near Albany), 700 tons of pig and scrap iron. The Foundry was established nearly a quarter of a century ago and was merged into a Machine Shop 8 years ago. There are 8 buildings belonging to the establishment, the main portion brick. Enlarged in 1865, and also in 1866. In 1868 the interior was remodelled. The power is 50 horses, Corliss, Portland Co.'s, tubular boiler.

Annual value of manufactures, \$175,000.

AURORA MILLS.

D. Cowan, Agent.

No. Sets woolen machinery, 3.

Monthly Payroll, \$3,000.

Females employed, 30.

Males employed, 25.

Kinds of goods manufactured: Meltons, fancy cassimeres, repellents.

Annual production in yards, 150,000.

One turbine (Leffel) wheel, 50 horses power.

CUMBERLAND MILLS.

J. L. H. Cobb & Co.,* Proprietors.

Commenced operations in 1863.

No. of Mills, 1.

Woolen Machinery, 3 sets.

Monthly Payroll, \$2000.

No. of females employed, 25.

No. of males employed, 25.

Kind of goods manufactured, Cumberland repellents (blacks, browns and greys).

Annual production in yards, 200,000.

No. lbs. wool annually manufactured, 250,000

Annual value of production, \$225,000.

Power—1 turbine wheel, 50 horses power.

LUMBER.

S. R. Bearce & Co. lease the Franklin Co.'s saw mill and own one of the most complete saw mills in the country, run by steam power and situated about one-fourth of a mile above the M. C. R. R. station on the banks of the Androscoggin. Power, 125 H. P. engine. Annual products of both mills 19 to 20 millions feet of manufactured lumber of all kinds.—No. men employed 200. Annual value of production \$200,000.

Ham & Dwelley, lessees of Barker's Mills saw mill. Run 3 months, *per annum*—manufacturing 150,000 feet of lumber annually.

LEWISTON STEAM MILL CO.

Capital Stock, \$100,000.

James Wood, Agent.

No. of hands employed, 50.

Monthly Payroll, \$2,500.

Feet of lumber of all kinds manufactured: 7,000,000.

Value : \$70,000.

Power—Steam, 110 Horses Power. Mill located above M. C. R. R. station.

LEWISTON GAS LIGHT CO.

Capital Stock, \$250,000.

J. P. Gill, Agent and Treasurer. G. H. Pillsbury, Clerk; Lyman Nichols, N. W. Farwell, Wm. B. Wood, C. T. Farrington, G. H. Pillsbury, E. S. Davis, C. I. Barker, Directors.

Incorporated in 1853. Commenced manufacturing in 1854.

Average No. of men employed, 15.

Monthly Payroll and disbursements in Lewiston, \$2500.

No. cubic feet of gas manufactured annually, about eleven millions feet.

Price of gas, \$4.25 per M feet.

Annual consumption of coal, 1400 tons.

AMERICAN PIPE COUPLING AND SPLICE CO.

Capital Stock, \$50,000.

Levi Abbot, Superintendent.

W. H. Kilvert, Treasurer.

No. hands employed, 8.

The Company has been but recently organized and will enlarge its business the ensuing year.

FILES.

File Factory (Cross Canal), Westall & Morrill, Proprietors. Employ 7 hands.

Twelve dozens files made daily.

REEDS.

David Scott, Manufacturer of reeds. Manufactures 18,000 reeds per year, valued at \$5,000.

BOBBINS, &C.

Bobbins, Spools, Skewers and Cleavers. Gilman, Johnson & Co., Manufacturers. Employ 12 hands. Produce annually one million of all kinds. Consume annually 300 to 500 cords of white and yellow birch, rock and white maple and 30,000 bass wood lumber.

POWER MECHANIC SHOPS.

On the Cross Canal are the Mechanic Shops of O. B. Morse & Co. (jobbing and stair rails), R. Dexter (blinds, sash and doors), and

Jordan, Frost & Co., jobbing; also A. B. Furbish's and George Hanson's carpenter shops.

Power—2 turbines.

CARDS AND BELTING.

D. F. Noyes, Proprietor, Cross Canal, rear Bates Mills. Employs 4 hands.

Business from \$15,000 to \$30,000 *per annum*.

NEW ENGLAND TANNING ASSOCIATION.

H. I. Holland, Superintendent.

This Company is tanning by the patent vacuum process—using two massive receivers, in which the hides are hung and the liquor poured, when the air is exhausted by a heavy steam pump. These tanks are made very strong to resist a pressure of 1200 tons. 600 calf skins are tanned every week. Seven days are consumed in the tanning process. The works are to be increased to a capacity of 1200 calf skins per week. 300 cords of hemlock bark are used annually.

LAST MANUFACTORY.

E. M. Leavitt, Proprietor.

Employs 3 men. Manufactures 15,000 pairs lasts annually—supplying Auburn shoe manufacturers generally. He buys rock maple in blocks, worked out rough, in Penobscot county, largely. Lasts are now being built for the Spring trade, of new pattern.

MEAL AND FLOUR.

Messrs. Bradley & Morton, lessees of Franklin Co.'s Grist Mill.

Grain manufactured by this firm in 1871, 193,000 bushels.

Amount of wheat manufactured, 23,000, into 5000 bbls. flour.

Amount of corn, oats and other feed, 170,000 bushels.

Amount for freight paid by the firm in 1871, \$50,000.

Grist Mill, Barker's Mills. J. B. Ham & Co., Proprietors,

Ham & Dwelley are now leasing and running the mills. 30,000 bushels of corn and coarse grains are manufactured into meal yearly.

About 230,000 bushels of grain are sold in Lewiston annually.

BRICKS.

The following firms manufacture bricks extensively: Thomas & Libby, two yards, one situated on Main St. near Jepson Brook, and the second near the M. C. R. R.—opposite old Fair Ground; John H. Pettingill, yard on Main St. near Jepson Brook; Levi S. Ware, yard near Jepson Brook; Edward Clarke, on Lisbon road 2 miles below the Post office; J. P. Norton, two yards, one near old Fair Grounds and another near M. C. Depot. Mr. Norton has manufactured 2,400,000 bricks the past season. Messrs. Thomas & Libby have made 1,300,000; Mr. Pettengill, 1,000,000; Mr. Ware, 1,000,000; Mr. Clarke, 800,000, the past season. Aggregate manufacture in this city, the past season, 9 millions. Mr. Dunn has made one million brick in his yard in Auburn.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING.

Russell & Hanover, Proprietors.

Factory in Waldron's Block.

Employ 20 hands. Harness and carriage trimmings, exclusively, plated. Annual value of manufactures \$37,000. \$600 worth of gold and \$4000 worth of silver are used annually. Goods are made to order for the Massachusetts market. This is the largest of the kind—save one—in the New England States.

BRASS FOUNDRY.

John F. Loomis. Employs 3 hands. Manufactures all kinds of brass and composition castings. Manufactures brass castings largely for the M. C. R. R. Co., and for city manufacturers.

BELTS, ROLLS, &c.

H. H. Dickey. Employs 7 men. Manufactures belts, loom strapping and covers top rolls. Uses about 40 sides of leather per week. Mr. Dickey also deals in roller cloths and lacings. Supplies mills in this city and in various parts of the State, and somewhat in Massachusetts.

SHOE MANUFACTORIES.

White & Jones, Jones Block. Employ 50 hands—25 men and same number of ladies—in the manufacture of ladies' serge boots. Annual production, \$80,000, or 60,000 pairs.

P. McGillicuddy & Co., Serge Boot Manufacturers. Employ 50 hands—half ladies and half gentlemen. Annual production, about 70,000 pairs; valued at about \$87,000.

Dana Webster also does quite a heavy shoe business on Lisbon St.

S. D. Wood. Serge Boots. Employs 5 hands. Manufactures 150 cases per year, valued at \$13,500. Annual payroll, \$2000. Goods sold in Maine.

LEWISTON BROOM COMPANY.

George Goodwin, Agent.

Employ 5 hands. Manufacture brooms and brushes—100 dozens per week. Annual value of manufactures \$12,000. Market, principally, in Maine. Broom corn mostly comes from Chicago. The Chicago fire destroyed 3200 tons of broom corn and doubled the price.

BAKERIES.

Varney & Day, Bakery on Franklin St. Employ 9 men. Manufacture crackers of all descriptions, and fancy cookery. Produce annually 8000 barrels of crackers and manufacture, annually, 2400 bbls. of flour into crackers, bread, cake, &c.

Messrs. Huston & Boynton, Bakery on Lisbon St. Fancy cookery and brown bread. Consume 100 barrels of flour per year, and 50 barrels of sugar. The same firm has an extensive Steam Crackery Bakery in Auburn of which we speak further on.

BRUSH FACTORY.

H. H. Hardy, Jones Block. Employ 3 hands. Manufacture all kinds of brushes to the extent of six dozens daily—valued on an average, at \$3.00 per dozen—prices from \$1.50 to \$36.00 per dozen. Goods sold throughout Maine.

CONFECTIONERY.

C. Parker & Co., Lisbon street. Manufacture 300 lbs. of candy daily, using 8 barrels of sugar per week. Employ 5 hands.

Mr. Entwistle also has a Confectionery Establishment on Franklin street.

LOOM HARNESES.

Edward Joyce, Proprietor. Establishment on Cross Canal on Lincoln street. Employs 5 hands. Manufactures 40,000 harnesses per annum. Has 2 Machines. Annual value of manufactures, \$40,000. Power, turbine wheel—six horses power.

SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Goodwin, Waite & Ferguson. Employ 20 hands. Make 12 dozens per week, contemplating to increase to 20 dozens. Annual value of manufactures, at present, about \$10,000. Annual payroll, \$3000. Five grades of goods are made, from \$12 to \$22 50 per dozen. Number of yards of cotton used annually, 20,000; number of yards of linen, 4,000.

MACHINERY.

E. E. Wheeler, Machinist, Lower Main street. Water power—shaft from Lewiston Falls Mfg. Co.'s Mill. Employ 6 hands. Make water-wheel governors, shafting, and general machine job work.

WATER-WHEEL GOVERNORS.

J. A. Whitman, Manufacturer of Whitman's Water-Wheel Governor. Has manufactured about 80 of these Governors within past two years.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH MANUFACTORY.

Potter, Thompson & Co. (Octavius Potter, T. Thompson, I. W. Thompson). Factory on Park street. Established 1861.

No. hands employed, 18.

Annual payroll, \$10,000.

Annual value of productions, \$25,000.

Make 100 carriages and about 35 sleighs annually. Open and top light carriages of all kinds made.

FUR GOODS MANUFACTORY.

A. L. & P. P. Getchell, Lisbon street, manufacturers of Ladies' Furs, Robes and Fur Goods.

Employ 5 hands. Annual value of manufactures, \$5000.

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

West, Wing & Co., Bates street.

Commenced operations April 1st, 1871. Employ 15 hands in summer and 5 in winter. Annual payroll, \$5500.

Annual value of productions, \$12,000.

No. cubic feet of granite used per year, 4200, or about 350 tons.

No. cubic feet of marble, 187, or 17 tons.

RECAPITULATION.

No. of Corporations, 17.

No. of Cotton Mills, 9.

No. of Woolen Mills, 5.

Capital Invested, \$7,000,000.

No. of Spindles, 220,824.

No. Sets Woolen Machinery, 20.

No. of Water Wheels, 35.

Annual consumption of cotton, 35,000 bales.

Annual consumption of coal, 15,000 tons.

Power used for cotton mills,

3,866

Power used for other purposes,

500

Power not used,

2,300

Total Power,

6,666 horses.

No. females employed, 3,628.

No. males employed, 2,581.

Annual disbursements for labor, \$2,378,400, or \$198,200 per month.

Gross annual disbursements of manufacturing of all kinds in Lewiston, \$2,724,000, or \$227,000 per month.

Annual productions: 32,187,283 yards cotton cloth, or nearly 20,000 miles in length. 698,925 yards woolen cloth. No. grain bags, 2,714,392; jute twine, 277,986 lbs.

Annual value of manufactured productions, \$11,000,000.

GENERAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

One horse-power drives 65 spindles.

Cost of Water Power in Lewiston:—

Bates Mills per horse-power per day, 82 1-4 mills.

Including fuel and labor incident to heating, and the cost of steam and heat used in Bates Mills extensive Dye House and Bleachery, 7.40 cts.

Androscoggin Mills, per horse-power per day, 1.45 cts.

Including heating and labor incident to heating, per horse-power per day, 4.70 cts.

Cost of Steam Power:—

Corliss engine, cost per horse-power per day, including labor and fuel, 22.64 cts.

Difference in favor of water Power at cost of water in Lewiston, per horse-power, 21.19 cts.

Difference in favor of water power per horse-power (including heating), 17.94 cts.

No. 30 yarn costs to manufacture by water power per lb. (cost of power only) 1.35 mills.

Do. to manufacture by steam power per lb, 22.40 mills.

No. lbs. 25,000 spindles will produce per year, 100,000,000.

Cost of water power for same \$1,350.

Cost of steam power, \$23,400.

Difference in favor of water, \$22,050.

Production per day of No. 30 yarn per spindle, 3.80 hanks.

The above estimates for steam are coal at \$8.50 per ton. In both cases labor and fuel are included, but no repairs. Here the advantage is with water power, as in water power repairs are little or nothing, while in steam power, according to the estimate of Corliss, the well-known steam-engine buider, there must be added to get the annual cost of steam power, not only fuel and labor, but 20 per cent. on cost of engine for wear and tear and repairs.

Corliss estimate cost of steam power per day (for fuel and labor) per horse-power, 13.52 cents.

Corliss estimate, including his 20 per cent. for incidentals, would be per horse-power per day, 16.22 cts.

Estimated cost per spindle of a mill on No. 30 yarn, fine sheetings, with all modern improvements and wheels, steam for heating, &c., \$21.

Estimated cost in Lewiston of a first-class 30,000-spindle brick mill, \$630,000.

Annual water rent for such a mill in Lewiston, \$1,500.

Recent improvements in machinery increase capacity of mills using best machinery, 10 per cent.

Time required to get goods from raw cotton, on the market, from one to two months, according to goods.

25,000 spindles attract a population of about 1500 persons.

The aggregate number of spindles in this city will probably be increased by about 50,000 in 1872, so that in 1873 the population of Lewiston will probably touch 20,000.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF AUBURN.

AUBURN, Androscoggin County, is situated on the west bank of the Androscoggin River, opposite Lewiston. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1786. Samuel Starbird, Thomas Bailey, Samuel Emerson, David Libbey, and one, Small, were among the first settlers, although the exact date of their arrival is unknown. In June, 1789, Benjamin True, Jabez, Levi and Daniel Merrill, from Salisbury, Mass., and Jacob Stevens, from New Gloucester, settled in the eastern part of the town. Subsequently, the tract comprising this town, Poland, and Minot, was granted by Massachusetts to one Baker, and was then called Bakerstown. In 1795, the whole tract was incorporated in one town, named Poland. In 1802, Poland was divided, and the easterly portion incorporated under the name of Minot. In 1842, Minot was divided, and the easterly part incorporated under the name of Auburn, the territory comprising which was originally granted by Massachusetts to John Bridgham and others, who had a struggle with the Pejepscot proprietors, the latter claiming that their Indian grant included a large portion of this town. The matter was finally settled by Massachusetts paying the Pejepscot claimants for the land. Thus the settlers seem to have obtained the titles to their lands from John Bridgham and others.

Auburn, like many other towns, has its Indian legends. A story is told of a white man, who, at an early period, settled upon an island in the river, above the falls, towards whom the Indians entertained a deadly hatred; and they determined to kill him. For this purpose a party of about fifty Indians started in their canoes from a point some distance up the river, in the dead of night, guided, as they supposed, by the light that the lonely white man kept continually burning upon the island. But by some means, the white man's suspicions had been awakened, and fearing a night attack by them, he had taken the precaution to build a fire on a hill below the falls, directly in range of his island, and to put out his own fire upon the island. The Indians, lured on by this light, were drawn into the fatal current before they discovered their mistake,—dashed over the falls, and all of them perished. Another version of this story represents that the Indians were about to make a descent upon the settlement at Brunswick, and were intercepted by this island hermit, who by some means had gained a knowledge of their intentions.

Many implements of Indian manufacture have been found here, such as axes, war-clubs and ornaments. Some years since, while the streets were being graded, ten or twelve Indian skeletons were exhumed, evidently having been buried according to their usual custom, in a sitting posture, with their wampum and war-clubs around them.

The surface of the town is generally uneven, but without mountains. The soil is fertile, especially along the valleys and the banks of the Androscoggin. The town is watered by two very pleasant ponds, in the easterly and central parts, and the Little Androscoggin, a stream of considerable size, tributary to the larger river of that name. The Maine Central Railroad passes through the town. The county buildings are located in Auburn.

AUBURN CITY STATISTICS.

33 1-2 miles from Portland. Danville annexed Feb. 26, 1867. City Charter adopted Feb. 22, 1869. Population 1850, 2840; 1871, 8000. Valuation about \$3,000,000. Municipal election first Monday in March. Government organized March 22d, 1869. Six post offices. Annual appropriations for schools, \$13,500. No. scholars in Auburn in 1870, 1982, taught in 27 schools. Auburn is about 16 miles long, and of less and irregular breadth—territorially, one of the largest cities in the country.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF AUBURN, 1871.—Mayor, Thomas Littlefield. Aldermen—Ward No. 1, Oscar D. Bailey; Ward 2, Silas Sprague; Ward 3, John W. Perkins; Ward 4, James S. Robbins; Ward 5, Almon C. Pray. City Clerk, Geo. S. Woodman. Common Council—Charles Dunn, President; Ward No. 1, Alonzo Crafts, Benjamin Conant, Harrison O. Whitman; Ward No. 2, Josiah Penley, Silvester Oakes, Frank Bartlett; Ward No. 3, Oren B. Morse, Ansel L. Lombard, Wm. M. Chamberlin; Ward No. 4, J. W. Peables, Rufus Penly, Frank E. Young; Ward No. 5, Charles Dunn, Samuel Emerson, Charles O. Martin; Clerk of Common Council, Wm. M. Harris.

AUBURN MANUFACTURES.

SHOE AND BOOT MANUFACTURE.

A. CUSHMAN.

Members of the firm, Ara Cushman, Samuel F. Merrill, General Partners; and Henry L. Daggett of Boston, Special Partner.

Shoe Factory, Court St., near M. C. R. R. depot. Two brick factories connected—each four stories and basement. Size: 40x80; and 33x130. Power: 40 horses power engine, two tubular boilers, 61 horses power. Both factories heated by steam. Also box factory, with planer, circular saw and box machinery. Make 75 boxes daily—all used on the premises. The shoe factory uses 5 McKay Sewing Machines; 80 other stitching machines of different kinds; 3 heeling machines and many other kinds of improved shoe machinery.

No. females employed, 100.

No. males employed, 350.

About 150 females, binding shoes, and 25 bottomers are employed outside the factory.

Over sixty kinds and qualities of goods are manufactured, the leading kinds being, for spring and summer goods, men's serge and cloth opera and congress boots, ladies' and gents' grain and cloth slippers; for fall and winter, gents' Alaska boots, ladies' warm lined goods and slippers of many kinds. Trade: New England, West and South-west.

The past year the firm has made and sold \$525,000 worth of goods; the next year the business will probably be increased to one million dollars.

Last year's production in cases was 13,500 or about 810,000 prs.

The yearly production for the ensuing year will be about 25,000 cases, or about 500 cases, or 18,000 prs. per week, which is 3,000 prs. per day; 300 per hour, or 5 prs. per minute. It takes 12 seconds to make a pair of shoes here.

The payroll for last year was \$10,000 per month, or \$120,000 for 1871. The next year's payroll will probably be about \$18,000 per month.

Annual consumption of leather, 500 tons.

Annual consumption of cloths (serges, linings, beavers, &c.), 300,000 yards.

Annual consumption of flour, 100 barrels.

Annual consumption of silk and thread, 3000 lbs.

Annual consumption of fuel, 200 cords hard wood, beside leather waste and waste from box factory.

E. F. PACKARD & Co.

(E. F. Packard, B. F. Briggs).

Shoe factory, Phoenix Block. Factory 3 stories 38x55. Power, steam. Bottoming all done out of the factory. 21 stitching machines.

No. of females employed, 27.

No. of males, 20.

No. of hands employed outside the factory, 300.

The business will be considerably increased, the next season.

Monthly Payroll, \$5,500.

Kinds of goods manufactured, women's and misses' kip, split, buff and calf pegged shoes for the Southern and Western trade.

Weekly production, 100 cases, or 6000 pairs; or \$300,000 per annum.

JAMES MONROE & Co.

(James Monroe, Noble H. Monroe and H. M. Packard.)

Shoe Factory at West Auburn,—large two and one-half story building.

Estimated to employ about 300 hands.

Monthly pay-roll (estimated) about \$5000.

Manufacture women's, misses' and children's heavy pegged work for Southern and Western trade.

Weekly production (estimated) at 100 cases, or \$300,000 per annum.

M. CRAFTS & Co.

(Moses Crafts, A. B. Crafts, D. W. Kinsley.)

Shoe factory on Railroad St. Factory 84x35—3 stories and basement—French roof. Power; 15 horses power engine and 25 horses power boiler. Heat by steam. Two pegging machines; 15 stitching machines, and the usual variety of improved machinery.

No. females employed, 21.

No. males employed, 80.

Monthly payroll, \$3000.

Kinds of goods manufactured, women's and misses' and children's, kip, split and buff pegged shoes, for the Southern and Western trade.

Weekly production, 60 cases, or 3600 pairs; or \$200,000 per annum.

The business will probably be increased 33 per cent. in 1872.

LITTLE, SMITH & Co.

(E. A. Little, T. H. Smith, N. I. Jordan.)

Shoe Factory, Phoenix Block, Auburn (to be removed to new Roak Block). Power: steam. Two McKay sewing machines; six stitching machines.

No. females employed, 35.

No. males employed, 43.

Monthly payroll, \$2200.

Weekly production 30 cases, or 1800 pairs—valued at \$3000.

Annual production \$150,000.

Kind goods manufactured—ladies' serge boots.

Market—New England.

The production, the next year, will probably be doubled.

J. H. ROAK & Co.

Shoe factory Phoenix Block, Main St. Size of factory 25x55, three stories and basement. Power: steam.

No. females employed, 12.

No. males employed, 12.

No. hands employed out of the factory, 40.

Monthly payroll about \$2,500.

No. cases made per year, 1,200, valued at \$100,000.

Trade: Southern and Western.

Annual consumption of leather, 150,000 lbs.

Anticipate enlarging business next year.

J. F. COBB & Co.

(John F. Cobb, John Pickard.)

Shoe factory—Main St., Auburn, (Pickard Block). Size of factory 42x70, three stories and basement. Power: Steam.

Use 3 pegging machines, 10 stitching machines, and a variety of improved machinery.

Number of females employed, 12.

Number of males employed, 35.

Number hands employed outside the factories, about 35.

Monthly pay-roll, \$2000.

Kinds of goods made—women's, misses' and children's heavy pegged work. Trade: West and Southwest and South.

Business of 1871, \$100,000, or about 1400 cases, or 84,000 pairs.

Annual consumption of leather, 150,000 lbs.

This firm in a new factory contemplate a considerable increase of business.

PULSIFER, ROAK & Co.

(H. B. Pulsifer, George M. Roak, W. M. Dunn).

Shoe factory in Roak Block—size factory, 30x60, four stories and basement—French roof. Power and heat—Steam. Use 4 pegging and 12 stitching machines, and a variety of other improved machinery.

No. females employed, 17.

No. males employed, 15.

No. hands employed outside the factory, 40.

Monthly pay-roll, \$2300.

Kinds of goods made—women's and misses' heavy pegged work. Trade: Southern and Western.

Business of 1871, 30 cases per week, or \$100,000 per annum.

Annual consumption of leather, 160,000 lbs.

Contemplate an increase of business in 1872.

MILLER & RANDALL.

(S. P. Miller, John T. Randall).

Shoe factory, Main St., 2 1-2 stories, 40x55 feet. Power: steam. Use 1 pegging machine, 9 stitching machines and a variety of improved machinery.

No. of females employed, 10.

No. of males employed, 37.

Monthly Payroll, \$1750.

No. cases shoes shipped in 1871, 1235 or 74,106 pairs—valued at \$100,000.

Kinds of goods made, women's and misses' heavy pegged work for Southern and western trade.

MILLER & RANDALL, TANNERY.

(Seth P. Miller, John T. Randall).

Tanners: Employ 20 hands. Manufacture 15,000 to 20,000 sides per annum of harness, belt and upper leather, and 3000 to 5000 calf skins. All these hides and skins are killed and purchased within a circuit of 20 miles of the tannery. 600 to 800 cords of bark—costing \$8 per cord—used *per annum*. Gambier and oak bark are used to the extent of \$1800 per annum. Tannery located in rear of shoe factory, which it supplies with steam power.

Monthly Payroll \$850.

About \$2000 worth of wood is used per annum, for steam power.

Annual value of production, \$150,000.

I. C. LOMBARD & Co.

(I. C. Lombard, A. L. Lombard).

Boot and Shoe Factory—Court St.

No. of females employed, 8.

No. of males employed, 18.

No. employed out of the factory, 20 males and 55 females.

Monthly pay-roll, \$3500.

Men's and boys' thick boots; kip and calf; women's, misses' and children's pegged boots and shoes, men's slippers made. Trade: Maine.

No. cases boots made annually, 900, or 10,800 pairs, and 800 cases of other goods, or 48,000 pairs.

Annual value of manufactures, \$100,000.

This firm has just leased store No. 4 Roak Block, for their extensive jobbing trade in their line of goods, in serge goods, rubbers, moccasins, and all varieties of shoes and boots. The sales of the firm amount to 300 cases per annum, valued at \$150,000.

PRAY, SHAW & Co.

(A. C. Pray, J. C. Shaw, Howe Weeks.)

Boot and Shoe factory, Phoenix Block. Factory, 3 stories and basement, 26x43. Power, steam. Bottoming and fitting largely done out of the factory. Eight stitching machines.

No. females employed, 2.

No. males employed, 41.

Outside of the factory 20 females and 13 males are employed.

Monthly Payroll, \$2,500.

Kinds of goods made—men's calf and kip boots for New England, Southern and Western trade.

Production of the past year 1468 cases or 17,616 pairs of men's calf boots, and 400 cases or 4800 pairs of kip boots—valued at \$100,000.

This firm has just added \$1,500 worth of shoe machinery—increasing the capacity one-half.

L. B. KINSLEY & Co.

(L. B. Kinsley, M. J. Loring.)

Shoe Factory on Railroad St. Factory 2 1-2 stories, 36x40 feet. Power: Steam-shaft from M. Crafts & Co.'s.

Two pegging machines, six stitching machines, and usual variety of improved machinery.

No. females employed, 6.

No. males employed, 45.

Monthly payroll, \$1600.

Kinds goods manufactured, women's, misses' and childrens' kip, split and buff, pegged shoes for Southern and Western trade.

Weekly production, 30 cases, or 1800 pairs—valued at \$100,000 per annum.

The capacity for manufacture is about 36 cases per week, to which the business will probably be increased in 1871.

KEITH & BERRY.

Shoe Manufactory at West Auburn.

No. females employed, 15.

No. males employed, 35.

Monthly payroll, \$1500.

No. cases goods made per week, 25, or 75,000 pairs per year.

Annual value of production, about \$75,000.

Kinds of goods made, women's, misses' and children's pegged work for New England and Western trade.

D. HARWOOD & Co.

Shoe Factory at North Auburn; N. H. Alden, Superintendent.

No. females employed, 10.

No. males employed, 30.

Monthly payroll, \$1600.

Kinds of goods made—women's, misses' and children's kip and split shoes for Southern and Western markets.

Number cases made per week, 24, or 72,000 pairs per year.

Annual value of production, about \$70,000.

H. G. GARCELON.

Shoe Manufactory, Railroad St. Building 2 1-2 stories—24x52, 1st story; 2d and 3d floors 24x32.

Manufactures women's, misses' and children's serge boots for State of Maine trade.

No. women employed, 12.

No. men employed, 12.

Monthly payroll, \$700.

No. cases of goods made in 1871, 250 or 15,000 pairs.

Annual value of manufactures, \$30,000.

GEORGE HILL.

Shoe Factory, School Street.

No. females employed, 4.

No. males employed, 9.

Monthly Payroll, \$500.

Kinds goods manufactured, women's heavy pegged, for Southern and Western trade.

No. of cases made per week, 5 cases or 300 pairs, and 250 cases per year. Valued at \$15,000 per annum.

G. H. COOK.

Shoe Factory, Main Street.

Employs 18 hands; manufactures about 400 cases per year, valued at about 25,000.

Goods sold in Boston.

Monthly payroll, \$500.

Mr. Cook now receives Mr. B. Libby into his firm and the new firm of Cook & Libby will occupy the factory in Phoenix Block, formerly occupied by Pray, Shaw & Co., and do an increased business.

G. A. TRUFANT.

Shoe Factory next west of A. Cushman's.

No. females employed, 7.

No. males employed, 13.

Monthly Payroll, \$300.

Kinds goods manufactured, women's heavy pegged for Southern and Western trade.

No. cases made per week, 9 or 540 pairs, and 450 cases per year.

Annual value of production, \$27,000.

B. B. FULLER.

Manufactures Inner Soles. Sell Splits and Welchville Leather board. Employ 21 females and 9 males. Power: 130 horses power boilers and two engines, 55 and 30 horses power. Furnish steam power to all the shoe factories in Roak and Phoenix Blocks. Use 600 cords fuel per annum.

HEELS.

Mr. Edmunds, North Auburn, heel manufacturer. Employs several hands and sells goods largely in Auburn.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

AUBURN IRON FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING CO.

Capital Stock, \$50,000.

John T. Randall, Auburn, President; W. H. Wheeler, Boston, Treasurer; W. H. Wheeler, L. A. Finney of Haverhill, John T. Randall, J. A. Whitman, Chas. S. Emerson, Directors. N. M. Neal, Secretary. J. A. Whitman, Agent. This establishment is just starting up.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Dingley, Foss & Co. (Nelson Dingley, Jas. O. Foss, Jas. Dingley.) City Mills on Royal's River, Danville Junction—Warehouse Court St., Auburn.

Employ 7 hands and 3 horses.

Mill, 3 runs of stones.

Manufacture 250 car-loads of wheat and corn into flour and meal annually. Sell 400 tons of feed annually. Make 80,000 bushels of meal and 4,000 barrels of flour annually.

Annual freight expenses, 300 car-loads, \$30,000. The last half of 1872, this firm has received 162 cars of corn and wheat and 30 cars of mill feed, via G. T. and M. C. R. R's.—or about 4,000,000 pounds of freight in six months.

Willis, Parsons & Co. Flour and Meal. Mill on Taylor Brook. Three runs of Stones. Manufacture annually 3000 barrels of flour and 50,000 bushels of meal. Warehouse, Main St., Auburn. Wool Carding machine—make 10,000 lbs. rolls annually. Employ five hands and four horses. Annual freight bills, \$12,000.

J. E. Tibbets. Meal and grain mill. Mill is just east of Turner St., near Maine Central Railroad crossing.

Two runs of stone.

Employ 2 men.

Manufacture annually about 25,000 bushels of meal. Sell annually 42,000 bushels of grain.

FURNITURE FACTORY.

Bradford, Conant & Co., Furniture Manufacturers Factory at East Auburn; Warehouse, Main St., Lewiston.

Employ 25 men.

Monthly pay-roll, \$1000.

Kinds of goods made,—pine and walnut furniture.

300 sets of chamber furniture made annually.

300,000 feet of lumber manufactured annually.

Run a saw mill leased from Franklin Co., and own a factory with 10 circular saw benches and other machinery.

Annual value manufactured goods, \$25,000.

BOX FACTORY.

Packard & Conant. Lease privilege and own the mill on Little Androscoggin river.

Employ 10 men. Monthly pay-roll, \$500.

Manufacture shoe and other boxes—from 40,000 to 50,000 annually.

400,000 hemlock lumber made annually.

Annual value manufactures, \$25,000.

CRACKER BAKERY.

Huston & Boynton, Cracker and Bread Bakers. Employ 11 hands and 5 horses. Power: steam. Consume 1800 barrels of flour annually.

Annual production of crackers 6000 bbls., or 6,600,000 crackers; oyster and butter crackers, 500 barrels; of bread, 90,000 loaves, of brown bread 35,000 loaves. This firm also deals in London biscuit.

Annual payroll, \$5500.

Annual value of manufactures, \$40,000.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Whitmore & Bennett, Carriage manufacturers. Employ 7 men.

Annual payroll, \$3,000.

No. carriages made annually, 50.

Annual value of manufactures, \$7500.

Stephens, Kimball & Son, Carriage manufacturers. Employ 5 men.

No. carriages made annually, 30.

Annual value of manufactures, \$4500.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY.

H. R. Smith, Employs 7 men.

Annual Payroll, \$2,500.

Annual value of manufactures, \$10,000.

PORK PACKING, SAUSAGE MAKING, &c.

E. W. Gross. Packs 1000 hogs per year. Makes 55,000 lbs. of sausage per year. Annual value of sales, \$30,000 to \$90,000—according to price of pork. Render about 1500 lbs. of lard per week. Market, largely Lewiston and Auburn.

DRAIN TILE.

G. H. Field. Employs 3 hands.

Manufactures 10,000 feet of cement drain pipe annually, consuming 200 barrels of cement.

LITTLE ANDROSCOGGIN WATER POWER CO.

Capital Stock, \$500,000.

Clerk and Treasurer, A. M. Pulsifer; Directors—C. I. Barker, Jacob H. Roak, John R. Pulsifer, J. P. Gill, John G. Cook; President, C. I. Barker.

This Company has just begun operations, has completed a dam, is building a canal and bulkheads. A 10,000 spindle cotton mill is to be built, this year. This Company owns the Water Power on Little Androscoggin River from its confluence with the Androscoggin, a mile up river, to the covered R. R. bridge, and the land on both sides of the river, to the amount of 250 acres. This land is being laid out into streets. A new bridge has been located, to be built within two years from Oct. 1871, across the Androscoggin at a point near Continental Mills, Lewiston, touching the Auburn shore near the mouth of the Little Androscoggin, and a road has been located in a right line from that point to Danville Junction, passing directly through the Company's property. The land of the Company has been surveyed into squares of twelve lots each (50x100 each) and spacious streets. The Little Androscoggin Water Power will be brought by the new bridge, within five minutes' walk of Lewiston Post Office, and the proposed new mill will be about half a mile from the Auburn end of the present Androscoggin bridge.

The foot of the Little Androscoggin Falls is about one-fourth of a mile from the mouth of the river.

The number of horses power on the Little Androscoggin River in Auburn is estimated at 2870 horses, or 114,800 spindles. Total height of the fall, 70 feet, in 150 rods distance. The bottom of the stream is a solid ledge, and affords unsurpassed sites for dams. There are three falls, and sites for three dams. The low run of water is 22,000 cubic feet per minute. This power holds out remarkably in drouth, on account of the storage of water in its numerous reservoirs.

WATER POWER IN AUBURN.

Little Androscoggin, 2870 horses power.

Taylor Brook (outlet Taylor Pond), 3 water powers, one used by Willis, Parsons & Co.'s Flour Mill, one by Auburn Foundry and Iron Manufacturing Co., and one unimproved, owned by Little Androscoggin Water Power Co., in all 400 horses power.

Royal's River Power, Danville Junction, City Mills Flour and Meal Mill, 200 horses power.

Ryerson's Privilege, on Little Androscoggin, 3 miles from Lewiston, 840 horses power.

Wilson Pond Outlet (two powers) 200 horses power.

Total water power in Auburn, 4,510 horses power.

Total water power in Auburn, improved (including improvements now in progress on Little Androscoggin) 2,000 horses power.

Of the improved water power in Auburn, a small proportion is at present used, but several hundred h. p. will be used by the new Little Androscoggin Cotton Mill.

RECAPITULATION.

Total manufacturing capital.....	\$1,900,000
Capital employed in shoe business.....	\$1,300,000
Corporate capital	\$550,000
Private capital.....	\$1,350,000
No. males employed in manufacturing of all kinds.....	1,500
No. females employed in shoe business.....	766
No. males employed in shoe business	1,371
Total hands employed in same.....	2,137
No. hands employed in manufacturing of all kinds.....	2,266
Annual Shoe Payroll	\$554,600
Aggregate payroll of manufacturing	\$621,600
No. shoes made in 1871.....	2,367,100
No. lbs. leather used per year	3,000,000
Value of Shoe Product, 1871	\$2,377,000
No. shoe factories.....	21
Amount of other manufactures.....	\$694,000
Total value for 1871 of manufactures of Auburn	\$3,071,000
No. water horses power in Auburn	4,510
No. improved do.	2,000

The shoe business of Auburn will probably be increased in 1872 to about 4 millions of dollars.

It takes 4 1-4 lbs of leather (upper and sole including waste) to make a pair of boots; for women's shoes, it takes 1 1-2 lbs.

LEWISTON AND AUBURN.

BUSINESS WITH RAILWAYS.

The receipts of the Lewiston and Auburn Stations and of the Maine Central Railroad from shipments of freight from these stations to other points, have been as follows, from the first day of July, when the Androscoggin became a part of the M. C. R. R., to the first of Dec., 1871.

UPPER DEPOT—LEWISTON DIVISION.

1871.	Tickets.	Freight rec'd.	Sent.	Total.
July	\$3,751 75	\$2,693 68	\$540 84	\$6,985 00
August.....	3,930 90	3,969 58	460 97	8,401 00
September.....	3,823 75	4,854 54	444 47	9,122 00
October	3,385 75	2,997 45	414 90	6,801 00
November.....	2,839 85	3,835 61	500 00	7,175 00
	<u>\$17,732 00</u>	<u>\$18,350 86</u>	<u>\$2,361 18</u>	<u>\$38,486 00</u>

Average monthly income to the Maine Central Railroad from the Station, Lewiston Division, \$7,697, or at the rate of \$92,364 per annum.

ANDROSCOGGIN DEPOT.

1871.	Passengers.	Freight Inbound.	Freight. Outbound.	Total.
July.....	\$3,140	\$8,293	\$7,850	\$19,283
August	3,381	7,038	8,200	18,619
September.....	2,719	5,698	7,000	15,417
October	2,210	9,242	9,600	21,052
November.....	1,965	4,925	7,000	13,890
	<u>\$13,415</u>	<u>\$35,196</u>	<u>\$39,650</u>	<u>\$88,253</u>

Average monthly income to the Maine Central Railroad from the Androscoggin Station passenger tariffs, and for freights, \$17,650, or at the rate of \$211,800 per annum. The annual receipts of coal at the Androscoggin Station, Lewiston, are 12,720,000 lbs. The annual receipts of cotton at the same station are 16,000,000 pounds. Substantially, all this cotton is shipped hence from the same station, as manufactured goods, for the markets. It will be noticed that notwithstanding the enormous consumption of coal by the corporations, they use twenty-five per cent. more pounds of cotton than of coal.

AUBURN STATION.

	Tickets.	Freight in.	Freight out.	Total.
July	\$1,753	\$1,162	\$385	\$3,300
August.....	2,308	1,409	671	4,388
September.....	2,052	2,149	710	4,911
October	1,516	1,161	530	3,207
November.....	1,462	1,208	484	3,154
	<u>\$9,091</u>	<u>\$7,089</u>	<u>\$2,780</u>	<u>\$18,960</u>

Average Auburn freight receipts and bills sent per month, \$3,792; average yearly freight, passenger receipts and bills, Auburn Station, \$45,504.

In addition to the above income to the Maine Central Railroad from Auburn Station, about \$50,000 per annum is paid for expense bills to connecting roads—chiefly to the Grand Trunk Railroad.

The freight bills of this city and Auburn by express amount to about \$50,000 (one way) annually.

FREIGHTS VIA G. T. R. R.

The annual receipts of corn at Auburn and Lewiston Stations via Grand Trunk Railway from the West (via Danville Junction and Maine Central Railroad) are estimated by those conversant with the subject, at 23,000,000 pounds, or 410,000 bushels; and of wheat and flour from the West, direct, by the same route, at 24,000,000 pounds—in all about 24,000 tons of freight. The freight cost of this tonnage from the West is about \$240,000, of which about \$20,000 is the tariff from Danville Junction to this city and Auburn—the remainder going to the Grand Trunk Railroad. From \$2 to \$1.50 for corn has been ordinarily charged for changing freight from G. T. cars to M. C. cars at Danville Junction—practically making the freight on a car of corn from Danville Junction to Lewiston, \$9.50 to \$10, and on a car of bran, \$10 to \$11. Freight tariff from the West to Portland is the same as to Danville Junction.

SUMS TOTAL.

The tonnage of our three railroad stations in Lewiston and Auburn, is, of course, enormous, as the figures of receipts from freights show, since most of the freight is hauled only from 30 to 40 miles of the Maine Central Railroad, and much of it only 6 miles of that road. Hence the ratio of the tonnage to the receipts (so far as the Maine Central Railroad is concerned) is very much larger than at points further East.

Lewiston and Auburn pay annually for freight transportation over the M. C. R. R. alone about \$126,000; add to this the cost of freight shipped hence and the yearly freight income to the M. C. R. R. from Auburn shipments and receipts is \$257,832. The gross yearly income to the Maine Central Railroad from Lewiston and Auburn stations is about \$350,000 (exact amount being \$349,668). The aggregate receipts of the M. C. Railroad from all stations (including the Androscoggin Division) last year, were \$822,959. The amount contributed, from tonnage received and sent and passenger travel, by our two cities, to the Maine Central Railroad and other connecting roads, is \$650,000, to which add annual cost of expressing goods, and we have the total contributions of Lewiston and Auburn to Railroads—not including passenger travel on any but Maine Central Railroad—at \$700,000. All the above estimates, it will be noted, are made on the basis of receipts for the five months ending Nov. 30, 1871—which, for general purposes, is, doubtless, sufficiently accurate. Certainly it might be expected that the receipts would be as large, if not larger, between January and July of each year, as most of the 35,000 bales of cotton consumed in Lewiston annually, is received during the first five months of the year.

It will be seen that we add to the amount of money actually paid at these stations, the receipts from freight shipped from our stations—which should not be overlooked, as we ship, not as mere forwarders of Western produce, but in the main our shipments are the goods our industries manufacture—cottons, woollens, shoes, &c.—goods which, but for Lewiston and Auburn, would probably be made in Massachusetts.

COMBINED STATISTICS.

Lewiston and Auburn are practically one city, separated only by the Androscoggin River, which is the source of their combined prosperity. The two cities are now more than ever intimately connected by a fine and permanent bridge, 600 feet in length, completed Dec. 1871, at a cost of about \$50,000, with two spacious sidewalks and a broad driveway paved with the Nicolson pavement. The common interests and essential unity of the two cities, render of import the following combined statistics, which apply to Jan. 1872:—

Combined population, Lewiston and Auburn, twenty-two years ago, date of improvement of water power.....	8,060
Do. Jan. 1872.....	23,000
Increase of population in twenty-two years.....	14,940
Combined manufacturing capital, Lewiston and Auburn...	\$9,000,000
Corporate capital employed in manufacturing	\$6,050,000
Private capital employed in manufacturing.....	\$2,950,000
Number of manufacturing corporations.....	19
“ “ private manufacturing enterprises.....	63
“ “ manufacturing enterprises of all kinds.....	87
“ “ females employed in manufacturing in both cities....	4,394
“ “ males do.....	4,081
Combined annual labor payroll, both cities	\$3,000,000
Annual manufacturing disbursements of all kinds, Lewiston and Auburn.....	\$3,624,000
Annual value of manufactures of both cities.....	\$14,071,000
Total improved water power, both cities	8,666 h. p.
Water power in two cities now used.....	4,866 “
Improved water power in two cities, not employed	3,800 “
Total improved and unimproved water power in two cities..	15,176 “
Water power still unused.....	10,310 “
By storing water in lakes, water power of two cities can be carried to	18,000 h. p.
No. steam horses power used in L. and A. (not including heating)..	526
Cost per day of 526 steam h. p.	\$119
Cost per day of 526 water horses power (according to cost in L. and A.) about	\$7
Annual difference on 526 h. p. in favor of water power.....	\$34,944
Rental per day of the 8,666 improved water powers of L. and A. if all were used, about.....	\$125
Cost of same number steam powers (Corliss's estimate) per day, about.....	\$2,000
Annual difference in favor of water power on number improved horse powers in L. and A., about.....	\$600,000
Actual yearly rental and cost of 4866 water h. p. now used in L. and A., about.....	\$22,626
Actual yearly cost of the same number steam power.....	\$341,000
Actual annual saving in the manufactures of L. and A. by use of water instead of steam power.....	\$318,374
The combined freight statistics of the two cities—two stations in Lewiston and one in Auburn—are:—	
No. lbs. leather received at Auburn annually	3,000,000
“ “ cotton received at Lewiston annually.....	16,000,000
“ “ coal “ “ “	15,000,000
Cost of freight shipped and received, and of passenger travel over M. C. R. R., about.....	\$350,000
Estimated payments of Lewiston and Auburn to Railroads..	\$800,000

Annual passenger travel of Lewiston and Auburn over M. C.

R. R.....	\$100,000
Annual cost of expressage	\$50,000
Annual cost of corn, flour and feed (Western freights), over	
G. T. R. R.....	\$220,000
Annual shipments of corn over G. T. R. R. from west...	410,000 bush.
“ “ wheat and flour.....	120,000 bbls.

Miscellaneous statistics of the two cities are :—

Total number schools.....	63
“ “ scholars.....	6316
“ value school houses	\$255,000
Aggregate annual school appropriations.....	\$38,000
No. churches	23
Seating capacity of churches.....	12,000
Do. of halls.....	6,000
No. National Banks.....	2
No. Savings Banks.....	3
Aggregate banking capital	\$530,000
“ savings deposits.....	\$2,197,272
No. Hotels	7
No. railroad stations, including Danville Junc, and Hotel Road	5
No. polls in both cities (2,258 in L. and 1591 in A.).....	3,849
No. Representatives to the Legislature to which both cities are entitled.....	5
Votes of cities, Gubernatorial election, 1871 :	
Auburn.....	806 Rep.; 501 Dem.
Lewiston.....	1,296 Rep.; 858 Dem.



ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER.

The Androscoggin River occupies the country between the sea on the southeast and the northerly outposts of the White Mountains on the northwest. Greatest length from the ocean to the remotest sources of the river, 157 miles; greatest breadth of land drained by it, 70 miles, from Randolph, N. H., to Fayette, Maine. Sixty-six miles of the length of the Androscoggin are in New Hampshire. Total amount of surface drained by it, 3,600 square miles, 2,750 in Maine and 850 in New Hampshire. Auburn is 210 feet above the sea; Lewiston 212 feet above tide water; the head of the river is 3,000 feet above tide water. Rumford Falls are 600 feet above tide water. The range from low to high water, at Lewiston, on the dams, is 8 feet. From the point where the waters of the Megalloway and Umbagog Lakes unite to form the Androscoggin, to tide waters at Brunswick, is a distance of 150 miles, with a fall of 1,256 feet. The mean fall is 8.33 feet per mile. The main water-power section from Rumford Falls to Brunswick, a distance of 75 miles, falls 8 feet to the mile, or 600 feet altogether. There are 148 lakes, with 213 square miles of water surface, feeding Androscoggin River and 669 streams, giving uniformity to the water supply. 135,000,000,000 cubic feet of water are discharged through the river annually. The drainage of the headwaters is great—the surrounding country being a very rough and mountainous district. Of 900 square miles of such country the Androscoggin headwaters receive the drainage. The dams at present held by the lumbering interest on the lakes involve the

storage of 24,000,000,000 feet of water. This power, economized for the benefit of the Lewiston power, would increase this power to 10,000 horses power. At a low stage of the river, water from Umbagog Lake reaches Lewiston in from 36 to 48 hours. There are 85,200 horses power on the Androscoggin from Rumford Falls to Brunswick inclusive, or enough power to run 3,747,600 spindles.

LEWISTON FALLS.

LEWISTON is located on Androscoggin River, 20 miles above its confluence with the Kennebec, and 30 miles from the ocean. The falls are formed by a ledge of gneiss and mica schist, crossing the river diagonally. This same rock forms the bottom and sides of the stream both above and below the falls, and projects so as to form abutments to the dams. The height of the natural fall is 38 feet, and with the dams, 50 feet, in a horizontal distance of 600 feet. The lowest volume of water is 94,000 cubic feet per minute, of which only 58,000 cubic feet are now used. The lowest summer run of water can be raised to 150,000 cubic feet per minute, if desired, by storing the vast reservoirs of water in the great series of lakes of which the Androscoggin River is the outlet. There is power now at this point for 400,000 spindles, and by storing the water in the lakes, the number could be carried up readily to 600,000 spindles, or more than the largest cotton manufacturing city in the United States.

The great fall and favorable lay of the land allows of using the same water twice, there being two natural levels, one of 22 feet, and another of 28 feet fall. The convenient abundance of stone for foundations and of clay for bricks is a very important consideration in the economical erection of permanent mills. All the cotton and woolen mills of the city are of brick. Bricks are from 33 to 50 per cent. cheaper in Lewiston than in most great manufacturing centres. The river itself floats to the Lewiston market annually 30 millions of logs, chiefly spruce, of which there are inexhaustible forests at its headwaters.

Lewiston is connected with the sea by two lines of railroad, and is six hours from Boston, one and a-half hours from Portland, and one and a-quarter hours from Bath. Cotton can be brought to its warehouses from Mobile or New Orleans more cheaply than to Lowell or Lawrence, while it can be forwarded, without change of cars, from Memphis, Tenn., to Lewiston (via G. T. R. R.) at less cost than to Boston.

The dams at Lewiston are four in number, 850 feet in aggregate length. Guard locks with seven sluiceways, 9 by 12 feet; main canal 64 feet wide, with 12 feet depth of water. Cross canals 40 feet broad with 10 feet of water.

The full development of this water power and of that on the Little Androscoggin, but half a mile from it, would carry up the combined population of Lewiston and Auburn to from 60,000 to 70,000 souls.

Two miles up river are "Deer Rips," having an unimproved power of at least 2500 horses, and two miles below the city is Lewiston Lower Power, of 1500 h. p. capacity. These two powers would drive 250,000 spindles. The number of water powers in Lewiston (developed and undeveloped) is 10,666, which by storage in the lakes can be carried up to over 14,000 h. p.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

CHURCHES.—No. churches in Lewiston, 12, 3 Free Baptist, 1 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Congregational, Episcopal, Universalist, 2 Catholic, and 1 Second Advent. In Auburn, 11 churches; two each Universalist, Baptist, and Methodist, three Free Baptist, and two Congregational.

ORGANIZATIONS.—Five Masonic Lodges meet at Masonic Hall, Savings Bank Block; Tranquil Lodge, Auburn, in Phoenix Block.

Three Lodges of Odd Fellows meet in Union Block, Lisbon street.

Young Men's Christian Association of Lewiston. Rooms, Journal Block.

Young Men's Christian Association of Auburn. Rooms Phoenix Block. Library of 2000 volumes.

Young Men's Progressive Union. Flint & Tracy's Block.

Manufacturers and Mechanics' Library. Rooms, Lisbon Block. 4,500 volumes.

Ladies' Relief Society meets at Lewiston Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

MOVEMENTS OF TRAINS.—From Lewiston, west, Lewiston Division M. C. R. R., 6.45 A. M., 12.50 and 5 P. M.; East bound, 2.52 P. M.; freight trains for west leave at 9.10 A. M., 1.50 P. M.; for east, 6.20 and 8.30 A. M. Androscoggin Division, trains leave for Augusta, Bath and Portland, 6 A. M., 12.10 P. M.; and for Bath and Augusta at 5.30 P. M. Stages for country points, Turner, Livermore, Buckfield, &c.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.—Lewiston Division, through passenger: E. M. Barrell, W. Bodge; Luther Jones, mixed train; Philbrick, Cobb, and Charles French, freight trains. Androscoggin Division, J. Anderson, Oscar Williams (Lewiston and Bath), Dana Goff (Lewiston and Farmington), passenger; Messrs. Knapp and Geo. Smith, freight.

PAY DAYS OF CORPORATIONS.—Bates, the 15th of each month; Hill, first Tuesday after third Saturday of each month; Androscoggin, second Thursday after the last Saturday of each month; Franklin, the 10th of each month; Continental, the 15th of each month; Lewiston Mills, the third Thursday of each month; Lincoln Mill, the 15th of each month; Lewiston Machine Company, the 18th of each month; Lewiston Bleachery, the 10th of each month.

HALLS.—New City Hall, in process of erection, at a cost of about \$200,000—will seat 2500; new Lyceum Hall will seat 1000; Lisbon Hall, seat 800; Auburn Hall, Auburn, seat 900; Small City Hall, seat 800.

NEWSPAPERS.—Weekly Journal, established 1847; Evening Journal (Daily), established 1861. Circulation larger than that of any political paper in Maine. Lewiston Advertiser, Geo. A. Callahan, Publisher.

HOTELS.—DeWitt House, American House, Tremont House; Auburn, Elm House, Maine Hotel, Auburn House.

ROAK BLOCK.—This block, of brick, consisting of nine stores, each 30 feet wide and 85 feet deep, has just been completed (Jan. 1872) on Main street, Auburn, at a cost of \$90,000, and is to be devoted exclusively to Shoe Manufacture. This Block is three stories high, with a French roof, and four stories and French roof in the rear, and when fully occupied a million dollars of shoe manufacture will be done annually within its walls. Steam power will be supplied from the brick engine house connected with the Block. Messrs. J. H. Roak, I. C. Lombard & Co., Pulsifer, Roak & Co., White, Jones & Co., Lit-

tle, Smith & Co., will occupy sections of the new block, and the remainder of the block will doubtless be speedily taken by old or new shoe firms, who wish for power and needed conveniences. The street in the rear of the block greatly facilitates delivery of freights.

NOTE.—The Lewiston Bleachery is at once to be organized as a separate corporation, with a capital stock of one million dollars, under the corporate name, "Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works"—an act of incorporation to this effect having just been passed to be enacted in the Maine Legislature. The Legislature has also passed a bill, an act incorporating the "Nichols Mills" of Lewiston, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. The Continental Mills capital stock has also just been increased (Jan. 11) to one million dollars. The above increase and new corporate capital will enlarge the corporate and private manufacturing capital of Lewiston to \$10,600,000. The contemplated "Nichols Mills," which, however, will not probably be built the present year, will be of 100,000 spindles capacity.

In Lawrence the rental price of water power is \$1200 per year, for what is termed a "Mill Power" of 60 horses—that is \$20 per horse power per annum,—which is about the average price of water power in Massachusetts. The cost of water power to Lewiston Cotton and Woolen Mills is from \$2.55 to \$4.42 per horse power *per annum*, or from one-eighth to one-fifth of the cost in Lawrence.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEWISTON, Maine. Capital, \$400,000. Surplus, \$100,000.

Directors—E. F. Packard, Samuel R. Bearce, J. G. Coburn, N. W. Farwell, Timothy Walker, Archibald Wakefield, Nelson Dingley, jr., Wm. P. Frye, John Y. Scruton.

E. F. Packard, President. Samuel R. Bearce, Vice President. Ai Brooks, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN. Capital, \$130,000. Surplus fund, \$30,000.

Directors—J. H. Roak, Nelson Dingley, H. C. Briggs, James Dingley, Jere. Dingley, jr., Horace C. Little, Edward A. Little.

Jacob H. Roak, President. William Libby, Cashier.

LEWISTON INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS. Chartered 1856. Organized 1860.

President, J. G. Coburn. Treasurer, J. S. Adams. Trustees—J. G. Coburn, H. H. Dickey, J. W. Danielson, Wm. P. Frye, E. S. Davis.

Deposit accounts now open (say) 3600. Amount of deposits, \$1,000,000.

Savings Bank at Savings Bank Block, corner Pine and Lisbon Sts.

AUBURN SAVINGS BANK. Present number of depositors, 2110. Amount of deposits, \$770,000.

President, Jacob H. Roak. Vice President, James Goff. Treasurer and Secretary, William Libby.

Trustees—Seth May, Samuel Pickard, Nelson Dingley, James Dingley, C. W. Walton, H. C. Briggs, William S. Young, Augustus M. Pulsifer, Horace C. Little, E. A. Little, James H. Eveleth, James Munroe.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY SAVINGS BANK. Incorporated Mar. 5, 1870.

Total amount deposited, \$566,792.69. Amount on deposit, Dec. 23, \$127,272.02.

Whole No. of depositors, 1611. Present No., 1275.

President, E. F. Packard. Treasurer, A. L. Templeton.

Trustees—Samuel R. Bearce, E. F. Packard, Geo. H. Pillsbury, C. I. Barker, Ai Brooks.

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
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